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VOLUME VI.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1930.

NUMBER 34.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Atlantic Souvenir for 1930.]

THE FAWN'S LEAP.

A LEGEND OF THE NATCHEZ.

[CONCLUDED.]

On! on! fleet hant! the blood hounds press thy track.
HEAVING SONG.

"Let your ears be open, your tongue still, your face unchanged. I am here to save you! Fear not; I am Xalissa.

The warrior, overcome by love, gratitude, and joy, with a heart bursting to give expression to his emotions, exerted nevertheless, the control over his feelings so remarkable in the Indian.

"Your wounds," resumed the beautiful girl, with her mouth close to his ear, while she was hearing her arms in all the phrenzy and eccentricity of the character she had assumed, "your wounds will not suffer you to fly—promise to obey me. To-morrow I will tell you all—promise!"

Alma pressed her hand in token of assent, but whispered as he did so.

"My foot is heavy, but my hand is not weak. Cut the things that bind me; give me my hatchet: I will yet open our path to the forest."

"No blood must be shed," rejoined Xalissa; "my brother guards you; he must not die by your hand. You have promised! Silence! The Natchez are wary. If I am suspected, we are lost! I will come again!"

She now sprang suddenly to her feet, and rocking her body to and fro, often repeated the same or like mockeries, and then slowly left the prison. Here she wandered about among the guards who were lying sluggishly around the fire, took their bows in her hands, and pronounced over them certain cabalistic words; at the same time, dancing round them with grimaces and frantic gestures. Having thus familiarized herself with those whom she intended to deceive, laid a plan for accomplishing a most important design in relation to their arms, and lulled suspicion asleep, she retired. The following day the same mummery was repeated, and the guard, not only unsuspecting, but exhibiting some symptoms of disgust and weariness at the perseverance of the sorceress, lay indolently about the dungeon; thus enabling Xalissa briefly to unfold her plan.

"To-morrow you are doomed to the stake. We must fly to night. The warrior who guards the door, I have told you, is my brother; his life must be safe—at least till all else fails. We must exchange dresses. I know the passes to the river, but you do not; wounded, you could not escape. I will break the guard; When the Natchez pursue me, take your course to the Humachitto. I will meet you where it joins the Mississippi. Fear not for me—the bowstrings will be charmed! My foot is light. Be silent. Obey, and we are safe!"

Then, with a wild and unearthly shriek she seized a firebrand, and renewing her sybil-like denunciations and incoherent maledictions, her voice sank away, as if from the exhaustion of passion, into coarse and direful tones; the notes were taken up by the guard excited to fury, and the song of death rang fearfully among the surrounding echoes.

Xalissa returned at night prepared to accomplish her hazardous purpose. She had brought with her a vegetable acid, active and powerful in its effects; and with this, in the progress of her pretended witchcraft, she managed to touch all the bow-strings. The savages were passive and unsuspecting; for they regarded her as being supernaturally inspired, and excited to new raptures by the near prospect of vengeance & blood.

So soon as all became silent and the watch fire sank down upon the embers she again seated herself by the side of Alma and cautiously severed the cords which bound him. She took his bright head-piece, and clasped it on her own brow. She then put her mask upon him and threw around him the particolor tunic she had worn, at the same time enveloping her little person in his hunting shirt, stiff with the blood from numerous and ghastly wounds. She now took the position he occupied, while Alma, assuming hers, personated the character of the tormentress, while she appeared the condemned captive.

The changes were effected more silently and rapidly than they can be explained by words. Fuel had been added to the fire by the Indians. And, by the time they were accomplished, the flame went up, bright and sparkling, in the midst of a savage but picturesque group, worthy the pencil of Salvator Rosa.

Now was the moment for action. Xalissa sprang forward, and, by a blow dealt with all her force, threw her brother from his balance, and passed him. He, not doubting that the prisoner had escaped, raised a whoop which alarmed all his companions. They seized their bows, and, before Xalissa had passed beyond the light of the fire, twenty arrows were drawn upon her, either of which

must have proved mortal; but the charm she had employed proved effectual, and the bowstrings snapped into a thousand pieces! They were of course relinquished, and the whole band, with a shout of vengeance, pressed hotly on the flying girl.

We now return to Alma. The brief communications which necessarily passed between him Xalissa, and the engrossing interest of the occasion did not enable him properly to appreciate the motives of this generous girl. All now flashed upon his mind. After his fetters were removed, he might have passed the guard, as she had done, with no greater hazard; but she dreaded lest Alma, in the struggle for escape, would endanger the life of her brother; or, that stiff from wounds, he would be overtaken in flight. But, if these apprehensions had proved groundless, his ignorance of the passes might involve him in difficulty, or, at best, leave him to contend, at fearful odds, with those who could tread blindfold every bayou and deer path of these intricate defiles. On the other hand, disguised as she was she did not deem it possible that the Indians would suspect any stratagem, and, consequently, the pursuit being drawn upon Alma, the wounded, might in a few hours be beyond the fear of danger.

So far all had succeeded; and the prisoner left the scene of his sufferings unmolested, and with new sentiments of admiration and affection for the devoted maid. Divesting himself of his incumbrances, he was soon buried in the recesses of the forest, and turned his feeble steps to the point designated by her.

In the mean time the lovely Fawn, impelled less by fear for herself than anxiety and affection for him, fled before her pursuers. Her light and symmetrical form, borne along as if by the breeze, seemed to flit onward like some bird of night on its noiseless wing. The Indians, in the outset, were in no doubt of overtaking the wounded prisoner, and laughed in scorn at the shallow attempt made to escape, where cunning had not been resorted to, and where physical power or personal bravery could not avail. They were, however, speedily undeceived, and derision turned into utter astonishment at the spectacle of a wounded and emaciated prisoner, with the speed of a deer, setting at defiance their fleetest runners. With every inducement, therefore, to urge them on, they encouraged one another to new efforts and redoubled exertions.

They now approached the rugged and uneven ground which marks the line of the 'Ellis Cliffs.' The continual abrasion of the Mississippi undermines huge banks of earth, overhanging here the margin of the precipitous shore, leaving frightful chasms and deep bayous running on a level with the river, and at various angles to its course, far up into the heights. This, together with the springs, bursting out at various altitudes and passing through sandy or decaying strata, produces, particularly in the rainy season, a melting and sinking of the soil, and a waving, uneven surface. On the return of the summer suns the soil becomes baked, and extremely rigid and disagreeable to the feet. It was here that Xalissa, struggling against difficulties and dangers, and beset by enemies active & persevering, found her strength beginning to yield.

From the operation of causes just detailed, the pass to the river, formerly used by the Natchez, had been cut off, and another was now resorted to, tho' farther and more circuitous. The former ran along a narrow ridge between two deep ravines. Across this a rain gutter had been formed, which, gradually widening, had become a deep and dangerous gulf, deemed impassable by the foot of man. It was the spot recognized by my old Indian friend.

The object of those in pursuit was, therefore, to cut off the retreat of Xalissa by the new route, should she attempt it, and drive her upon one of which they supposed her ignorant, being that abandoned as impassable by reason of the 'break.' Xalissa, however, knew them both. She strained every nerve to reach the new and safe descent. It was in vain. The poor girl, nearly exhausted, found as daylight approached, that her brother, the fleetest of the Indians, was gaining upon her, and that, in fact, escape by mortal means was almost hopeless. She, therefore, ceased her flight, and paused as if collecting her powers for some desperate resource. Upon this the Indians, secure of their victim, sent forth a yell of triumph.

Xalissa now turned suddenly and went directly down the deserted pass. In this attempt no interference was offered by the Natchez. On the contrary, when they reached its entrance, and saw her pent up between the highlands and the chasm, without hope of escape either to the right or the left, their joy was uncontrolled, and a savage and exulting cry rang ominously among the cliffs.

The enthusiastic girl felt that a mo-

ment had arrived, involving her own fate, and that of her wounded lover; for her capture must expose the stratagem, and place his fate beyond the reach of hope. Between these probabilities and personal danger there was, in her mind, no hesitation. She hastily threw off the hunting shirt taken from Alma, tightening the belt that clasped her person, and with a fearless bound, and cleared the appalling gulf, now spreading forth its terrors between her and the astonished and baffled savages!

Pausing for a moment to recover from the stunning effect of the leap, she raised her beautiful eyes in adoration to her divinity, whose warm rays were just emerging from the east. To her his rising seemed invested with new glories; perhaps she believed that he contemplated her enterprise with favor, and thus benignly smiled on its success. Be it, however, as it may, she offered to Heaven the purest of all sacrifices—the tribute of an innocent and grateful heart; then plunging forward into the forest, she sought the shores of the Mississippi.

Every common emotion, which might be supposed to influence the pursuers on such an occasion, was merged in utter astonishment; and they stood lingering on the edge of the precipice, wrapt in silent admiration. They were unwilling, however, to follow the example of courage they had witnessed; and turning their course to the adjoining pass, rushed tumultuously down. They repaired to the outlet, where Xalissa must gain the level, trusting that the intricacies of the path would impede her flight. But they were too late: a light impression on the wavering and disappearing almost as soon as seen, was an unequivocal indication of her having passed there on her way to the river. Hopeless of success, but impelled by curiosity, they followed to the margin of the river, & here, on the prostrate body of an oak, whose gigantic limbs lay far out into the stream, they beheld her standing calm, secure, & unconcerned. Collecting herself for a last effort, she gave the shout expressive of victory, waved her hand in token of defiance, and plunged into the dark and angry stream! The waters closed over her, and they saw her no more!

The Natchez returned disappointed and ashamed. Fortunately for themselves, as they conceived, they brought with them the hunting shirt of Alma as evidence of their bowstrings, discolored, rotten, and useless, the sudden restoration of their prisoner, his great speed, and unaccountable knowledge of the defiles, and finally, his prodigious leap and sudden disappearance, afforded ample ground for attributing the whole to demoniacal interference and supernatural agency. This construction soothed their own vanity, and for the moment satisfied the nation; but so soon as it was discovered that Xalissa had disappeared, no doubt existed that she was privy to the escape; in what way, however, if remained for time to develop.

Alma, in the meanwhile, unobstructed and unpursued, reached the mouth of the Humachitto; and there upon the bank, trembling with anxiety for his safety, sat the beloved girl! She sprang forward, in her artlessness and affection, and, clasped in the arms of the wounded chief, hid her face, radiant with joy, in his manly bosom.

They speedily reached the native forests of Alma, where the exalted virtues of Xalissa received additional lustre from this distinguished act of heroism, and where she was amply rewarded, in the affections of her chosen warrior, and the gratitude of a nation.

The hostile tribes again became friends; and Alma and Xalissa, with the aged warriors and the youth of both nations, would often assemble upon the heights, which have been described, to amuse themselves in their plays and pastimes; and the scene of the adventure witnessed many a jest at the expense of the Natchez guard. Frequently, too, with wonder and admiration, did they measure the incredible vault that Xalissa had accomplished; and in honor of her virtue and, in commemoration of the achievement, they called it, 'THE FAWN'S LEAP.'

A GREEN OLD AGE.—Mr. George Gardner, of Pownal, Vt. who is now in his 94th year, retains his faculties in so remarkable a degree, that during the last summer, he planted, hoed, and dug 300 bushels of potatoes entirely alone, besides cultivating a patch of tobacco and taking care of his garden. He was one of the first men who settled in Pownal, where he bought a large tract of land for 18 cents an acre. In removing to this land, he was obliged to cut a road from Lanesborough, which employed him 17 days, as no wagon had ever passed through before. After he had reached the age of 80, he planted a large nursery, from some of the trees of which he made 15 barrels of cider the last season. Such instances of longevity are seldom met with, and are always worthy of particular notice.—*Williamstown Adv.*

[From the New-York American.]

A number of Ladies have requested that the enclosed may be inserted in the "American," for the benefit of its female readers. It was published many years since in the "Post," but a copy of it cannot be found, and it is presumed this (which has been sent from Virginia) is the only one north of the Potomac. We think the advice is excellent; followed, it will contribute to the happiness of WOMAN.

ADVICE OF A FATHER TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

Written immediately after her Marriage.

The following Letter is said to be from the pen of one of the best and greatest men Virginia ever produced.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER—You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, amiable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend. On the one hand, or on that imprudence which a want of reflection or passion may prompt on the other.

You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open, generous disposition. You have, therefore, in your power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness: it cannot be marred, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue—if you now see clearly the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim and caprice, often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see, beforehand, what is always the most praise-worthy, and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim which you should deeply impress upon your mind, is, never attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure, or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot, and will not, bear an opposition of any kind which is attended with an angry look or expression. The current of his affections is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent; he is belittled in his own eyes; and be assured, the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of her husband, will never regain the high ground which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects from her smiles, not frowns; he expects to find her one who is not to control him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct, but one who will place such confidence in him, as to believe that his prudence is his best guide.

Little things, what are in reality mere trifles in themselves, often produce bickerings, and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute; yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured that one difference outweighs them all a thousand or ten thousand times. A difference with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one that is to be most studiously guarded against; it is a demon which must never be permitted to enter a habitation where all should be peace; unimpaired confidence, and heart felt affection. Besides what can a woman gain by her opposition or her differences?—Nothing. But she loses every thing: she loses her husband's respect for her virtues; she loses his love, and with that all prospects of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain.—The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence; of her devotion to him. Let nothing upon any occasion ever lessen that opinion: On the contrary, it should augment every day; he should have more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities, which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than expected? When he returns, receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament, of furniture, or of any convenience?—Never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness. Does he, when you are housekeeper, invite company without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend? Whatever may be your repast, however scanty it may be, however impossible it may be to add to it, receive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with cheerfulness—give to your husband and your company a hearty welcome; it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manner, which acts as the most powerful charm! It will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poorest as well as the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a weak mind and of an unfeeling heart.

With respect to your servants, teach them to respect and love you, while you expect from them a reasonable discharge of their respective duties. Never tease yourself, or them, by scolding; it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impertinent. Admonish them with a calm firmness.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are few which may be useful and improving, and in giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility; but they tend to vitiate the taste and to produce a disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast, they are not friendly to the delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, geography, poetry, moral essays, biography, travels, sermons, and other well written religious productions, will not fail to enlarge your understandings; to render you a more agreeable companion; and to exalt your virtue. A woman devoid of rational ideas of religion has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her passions, whose voice, not that of God, is her only governing principle.—Besides, in those hours of calamity in which families must be exposed, where will she find support if it be not in her just reflections upon that all-ruling Providence which governs the universe, whether animate or inanimate.

Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends is essential to that harmony which should never be once broken or interrupted. How important then it is between man and wife! The more warm the attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness or intemperance. This politeness, then, if it be not in itself a virtue, is at least the means of giving to real goodness a new lustre; it is the means of preventing discontent and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse, it removes asperities, and gives to every thing a smooth, and even a pleasing movement.

I will only add that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth; but in minds properly tempered and united to our present situations. Competency is necessary: all beyond that point ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous employment, in obtaining some laudable end is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune, by honorable means, and particularly by professional exertion, a man derives particular satisfaction, in self applause, as well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order and judgment be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality; always reserve something for the hand of charity; and never let your doors be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. Your servants, in particular will have the strongest claim upon your charity; let them be well fed, well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never let them be unjustly treated.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Kennebec Journal, dated "PORTLAND, Feb. 3.

The Maine Patriot of last week contained a letter from Portland. If that letter was really written here, the writer must have set himself to work to see how completely he could reverse the truth. The facts in that letter are like three grains of wheat in a bushel of—*smut.*

In order to keep the Jackson party up to the sticking point, and prevent any quails of conscience from preventing them from holding out in opposition to an organization, the Argus redoubles its ding cry of federalism, Hartford convention, &c.; and even Mr. Smith, of Nobleborough, the other day descended to use these watch words of the Jackson party, in debate in the House. Since Gen. Jackson has acted upon his former opinions, that the distinctions between federalists and republicans were "mere bubbles;" since he has taken a majority of federalists into his cabinet, it was not to be supposed that any Jacksonian would insult the understandings of members of the Legislature by such appeals to past party prejudices. It is quite enough that such cant should be sent through the Argus, and kindred prints,

to operate upon the most ignorant parts of our population, and into remote parts where the means of correct information are scanty. Nothing can be further from the real old fashioned republicanism than the Jackson system of political "rewards and punishments." Nothing did I say? Yes, the Jackson party in our Legislature have gone a step beyond. Gen. Jackson had a majority in favor of his election;—but the minority in our State have made a desperate grasp at the reins of power; and have not been repelled without a strong effort, and a shameful waste of public money."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

At 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday, the Governor elect appeared, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and took and subscribed the appropriate oaths of his office, after which he communicated to the Legislature the following

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

The new and responsible relation in which I stand to you and to the people, cannot but bring with it the associations which have accompanied the performance of the duties of another, in the Executive department of the Government for the political year which has just expired.

The sudden removal by death of my predecessor, in the first Executive office of the State, from the service and honors of the public, has excited the deepest sensibilities of his immediate associates, and should impress upon us not only a recollection of the transient and evanescent tenure of public and official station, but of life itself; and that the results and consequences of our councils and our acts as public agents, will, in all probability, in a greater or less degree, effect the public interest, when we shall also have passed from the scenes of the present life.

No selfish views aside from the public good, can properly enter into the administration of a Government instituted, maintained and preserved to aid and promote the true happiness of the whole society for which that government has been ordained.

The legitimate ends to be obtained by Government are few and simple, and are presented by the common *Ruler of human affairs*, to the perception of all minds, in a form too tangible and plain to be misunderstood, or to escape the powers of comprehension common to all men, and might be readily anticipated even without the benefit of experience. The very nature of man is adapted to the social condition; and the end of Government must be the correction of natural and moral evil incident to that nature and to that condition.

Although the end of Government is thus simple and plain, the means of producing it, amidst the various, complicated and multiplied circumstances of human condition and human frailties, has rendered the knowledge of government, proverbially, the most difficult of all sciences. To render it therefore in any tolerable degree perfect and permanent, is a task that has baffled human experience and human effort in past ages of the world.

Such is the constitution of human nature in its best estate, that the individual is inclined to seek his own objects and purposes of happiness in modes and channels inconsistent with those of the whole community. Hence the insecurity of vesting permanent power, for the purpose of Government, in the hands of individuals or a combination of individuals, less than a larger part of the whole, who are designed to form a social compact. But in this form of society, the insecurity incident to that, where the power has been deposited with an individual, or a limited number of individuals, becomes doubly insecure, from the difficulties attendant on the exercise of powers thus retained in the whole body of the community; and the usual result has been, that monarchy and aristocracy prevailed, and seemed under such circumstances best calculated for the purposes of society, as well as to stand the test of time.

It has been left to our own age, and to our own country, successfully to bring into being a form of government, that leaves the power vested in the majority, and delegates the exercise of it, to individuals for short and limited periods of time, restrained by chartered rules, suggested by the experience of ages, and matured, approved and ratified by the consent of the majority, and to be observed and kept until dispensed, or altered by the same mode.

This form of social compact has obtained the appellation of Republican, because it is supposed practically to consult the equal happiness and welfare of the whole, instead of the community. And inasmuch as its objects ought not to extend beyond those included in the compact, its powers are to be exercised with a single eye to promote the happiness of the nation, who formed it. The individual belonging to such a Government is bound to banish and discard all selfish desires and sectional interest, inconsistent with the common good; and the exercise of the legitimate powers delegated to him is restrained to the object of promoting the happiness of the

nation, leaving all other communities the right of attaining the same end.

This being the theory of the government, we are called to administer, let us submit every private and local interest to the test of its consistency with the common good.

It is necessary, that in the proper discharge of the respective trusts assigned us by the suffrages of our constituents, that we keep constantly in view the great outlines and first principles of a Representative Government; and that we observe, not merely the latter, but the spirit and design of the fundamental doctrines prescribed to us in the Constitutional charters limiting our powers and sphere of action. These principles and doctrines are summarily embodied in the written charters which we have solemnly pledged ourselves to regard. But owing to the imperfection and mutable character of human language, and the different aspects and circumstances, under which we may be called to give an interpretation, much room is left for difference of construction. Under these difficulties our safest guide will be, to determine the object which was most reasonably intended to be attained by any rule prescribed for our direction; and having satisfactorily arrived at this determination; and discovered the purpose intended by the rule, we shall not be apt to commit gross error, nor to swerve widely from the path of duty. By this course we are placed in the attitude of the Lawgiver, and in this situation are most likely to perceive the end and design proposed by the power, which prescribed the rule of action at any time submitted for decision.

The common defence of our country, of which our State constitutes an integral member, the regulation of its intercourse with other independent powers, as well as the management and direction of such internal affairs as were thought essential to the well being of our Union, were committed by our Fathers to the united councils of our Federal Republic.

It is now more than forty years since the affairs of our United Republic have been under the direction of a President and Congress. The number of States have been nearly doubled, the whole population increased in a ratio, unparalleled in the history of nations, the necessities, comforts and conveniences of life, have been multiplied, perfected and diffused to a degree unknown to former ages. We have been safely conducted in our onward course, amidst the conflicts of other nations, and have sustained one in our own defence, which gave new lustre to our national character, tested the energies and capacities of the government, displayed the cool bravery of our people, developed the resources of the nation, and has laid that foundation for the respect of other powers, which constitutes and furnishes to a good degree, the best assurance of future peace.

The success and stability of our Government, and general prosperity of the people under its administration, for such a period of time, has given strong proof to the world, that Republican principles have taken too deep root in American soil, ever to be overthrown, or exterminated. Should their lustre be obscured by the practices or examples of any administration, we may feel the fullest assurance that the intelligence of the American people will be competent, eventually to distinguish reality from fiction, and will never sanction such as shall be shown to produce evil, of any magnitude to the public interest.

To our sphere, is emphatically reserved the authority, and to us remains the duty, of correcting and remedying the natural and moral evils, incident to the social condition in the domestic concerns of the State. The usages which have been sanctioned by experience and sound reason, and a general code of Legislative enactments, constitute the legal restraints of our standing Laws.

The remedies for natural evils and impediments to the highest social enjoyment, arising from causes independent of moral agency, are frequently postponed, in the care and concerns of Government, for those of less moment. In connection with this sentiment, I submit the inquiry, whether the time has not arrived which calls for the united means of the people to aid in the relief or abatement of personal suffering, caused by the loss or defect of the natural senses, or by mental derangement.

Provision has already been made by former Legislatures to ameliorate the condition of the Deaf and Dumb. And now I submit to your consideration the inquiry, whether the more numerous cases of Lunacy, are not equally entitled to your sympathies and favorable regard. The safety of the people, and of our towns and villages, in very many instances, requires the confinement of the individual, and humanity loudly calls for such appropriate means of relieving and restoring to enjoyment and usefulness, those unfortunate beings who are bereaved of reason, which means, are now not only beyond the reach of the poor and friendless, but cannot be commanded by the ordinary ability of our citizens or towns, on whom the duty of providing for their support may fall.

The common Prisons now assigned by law as the places of restraining the

furiously lunatic, are poorly adapted to the purpose, and afford no proper means for that restoration or relief, which the improved skill of the faculty of medicine, has taught us to consider as efficacious or highly beneficial in numerous cases of this disorder.

The parent State, from which we have separated, has not been unmindful of providing, in connection with the munificence of the philanthropist, an Institution for the most efficient relief of humanity, suffering under mental derangement and bodily disease.

It cannot escape the most cursory observation, that the largest portion of the present Industry of Maine is directed to Agricultural pursuits; and as our timber is destined to be diminished sooner or later to a domestic supply, it may be good policy so far as may be within the means and ability of the State, to encourage the formation of Agricultural Societies.

We can hardly expect that individual efforts alone, are competent readily to introduce and diffuse a knowledge of the improved modes and process of culture, and of the relative value of products which may be adapted to our soil and climate.

Should the market value of Hemp continue what it has been for several years past, it is believed by many, whose opinions are entitled to great respect, that in connection with improved machinery, now known and used in some of our sister States, in preparing it for the market, the culture may be introduced in many parts of Maine with a fair prospect of important advantage to the State. It is highly probable that the means of giving a bounty, bearing some proportion in the estimation of competent judges, to the importance of the advantages to be derived to the State, in case of successful experiment would elicit demonstrative evidence of the value of a product, hitherto unappreciated by the people of Maine. If so happy a result should follow from a competent experiment, it would give an additional value to our numerous waterfalls adapted to give motion to machinery, as lumber shall decrease.

It will be the duty of this Legislature, pursuant to the Constitution, to make provision for a general valuation and to cause the number of the inhabitants of the State to be ascertained; and an early attention to this subject is recommended.

Our Militia system, being a compound result of the authority delegated to the General Government and of duty imposed by the federal charter upon the States, cannot be entirely dispensed with. And were it within the sphere of State power, it requires no stretch of foresight to anticipate the evils which would flow from its dissolution; but still it becomes a duty to inquire, whether the unequal sacrifice of time and money, the effect of the present Laws, relating to ordinary Militia duty, cannot be in some degree remedied without essentially and necessarily impairing that degree of efficiency, for which the establishment was designed.

The affairs of the State Prison at Thomaston, demands of the Legislature the most careful attention. Since the thirtieth of April 1823, more than seventy thousand dollars have been drawn from the Treasury of the State on account of this establishment, to which sum, must be added the earnings of the convicts, to make an estimate of the total expense. The committee appointed by the last Legislature on the affairs of the Prison, made to the Governor and Council in June last, a report in part, and in January a report in full, which are herewith laid before you.

I would particularly recommend an examination of the causes, which have rendered our State Prison so expensive, compared with those of other States; and in this examination, an inquiry into the advantages originally anticipated in the location of the Prison, appears to me, to be of great importance. If the location is such, that the Prison cannot, by the best management, be rendered other, than a perpetual and heavy expense to the State, the sooner the Legislature know it the better. On the other hand, if Thomaston is found to be the most suitable place, I am of opinion, that the prison-yard and wharf may be enlarged to great advantage, and that a further appropriation will be necessary to meet the expense.

The Land Agent has made to the Executive his annual Report, and when his accounts for the past year are settled by the Council, copies of the same and his account of sales, will be transmitted to the Legislature.

I consider the subject of the Public Lands the most important, which will come under your consideration. On account of inaccuracy of surveys, the Land Agent has been obliged to insert a clause in his deeds, that in case the tract conveyed may be found, not to contain the quantity represented, the purchaser shall have no claim upon the State, for the deficiency. Here is a loss in the outset; if such uncertainty exists, in consequence of imperfect surveys, no prudent man will give so high a price for land, as he would were it otherwise. Neither the Government nor its agents appear ever to have had a proper knowl-

edge of the value of the lands granted, or offered for sale, nor have been able to give correct information to those who were disposed to purchase. On the plans deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, by the commissioners under the act of separation are delineated the exterior lines of the townships and the rivers; but it does not appear by the field notes of the surveyors, also there deposited, that any surveys have been made, other than those of the exterior lines of the townships. It does not appear by what survey the courses of the streams are laid down, nor what is their capacity for floating down timber, for giving motion to machinery, nor what the quality of land on their banks. The field notes of the surveyors, the plans above mentioned, and the agreements of the commissioners in the several divisions of public lands with Massachusetts, are almost the only documents which have been by them deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. I would suggest to the Legislature the inquiry, whether the commissioners have complied with the provisions of the act of separation, which requires that "copies of their records authenticated by them shall be deposited from time to time in the archives of the respected States."

Original surveys should never be partial and imperfect, nor be farmed out by the job, to the lowest bidder; increased care and expense in the beginning is in the end, the greatest economy. In the public lands, the present generation is entrusted with a fund of great value, and care must be taken that we do not leave to posterity little else but lawsuits to settle the boundaries of their farms, instead of those accumulated benefits which might be reasonably expected from so rich a patrimony.

The appropriations made by the State, as well as the avails of the township assigned to Maine by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the purpose of opening the Canada road, so called, have been nearly expended, and are found inadequate to effect the completion of the same.

The appropriation made for opening the road from township number two to Mattanawcook, has been expended, and is found to fall short of furnishing the means of completing said road.

The road from Baring to Houlton Plantation is not completed agreeably with the contract made with William Vance, Esq. by the Governor and Council in February 1829; copies of all the papers relating to this contract are herewith transmitted for the consideration of the Legislature. These roads when opened and completed, will be found to have been made at great cost, but with a reasonable expectation, that the advantages to be derived from them, will amply repay the expense; and to secure these advantages, it appears necessary, that provision should be made for keeping them in repair while the public lands through which they pass remain unsold.

The Maps and Statistical views of the State, subscribed for by the Secretary of State, pursuant to the resolve of February 1828, are received, and as a sufficient number remain to be disposed of at the pleasure of the Legislature, I would recommend, that provision be made for furnishing one to each of the United States. This appropriation is due to the States from which we have received similar presents, and is the most eligible mode of obtaining others as they may hereafter be published.

The existing state of the very important question relating to our northeastern boundary furnishes an urgent motive for placing in the archives of every State in the Union, a correct map of the territory of this State, as designated by the treaty of 1783.

Since the last session of the Legislature, copies of the commissions of the several Governors of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick from the year 1763 to 1786 inclusive, have been deposited in the Secretary's office by the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary for the United States to the Court of the Netherlands, with a copy of "a map of the territory contained between the lines respectively contended for by the United States and Great Britain, as being the northeastern boundary of the United States, in conformity to the treaty of peace of 1783." The copies of the commissions were obtained by the general government in 1828, and are the first copies in *extenso* of these documents which have ever existed in the United States. In the description of the boundaries of the Provinces adjoining this State, the same lines now claimed by us as the limits of our territory, are particularly laid down in these commissions and none other.

It is due to that confidence which the State has heretofore justly reposed in the State has heretofore reposed in the ability and fidelity of the General Government, to believe, that the subject of our northeastern boundary has received the attention which its acknowledged importance demands. We cannot rationally suppose that a claim so unjust and sophistical in its character, as that raised by the British Government, to hold nearly a third part of the territory of Maine, as described by the treaty of

1783, can be supported, when the merits are fully understood, by any intelligent and impartial tribunal. That confidence in our General Government, to which I have just alluded, should inspire us with the belief, that the question contemplated by the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent has been submitted to the decision of such a tribunal as I have referred to, in the high personage agreed upon in the convention for submission. And should jurisdiction be urged upon a question different from that submitted, the high character of the umpire would not permit him to assume what the parties do not agree to submit. The result of the submission may not be definitely known before the expiration of many years. In the mean time, it behoves this government to take care, that no waste is committed of the valuable timber on the territory in dispute, and that aggressions be not attempted on our citizens with impunity.

The account for the amount paid Charles S. Davis, Esq. the "agent appointed by the Executive of this State," in 1827, to inquire into and report upon certain facts relating to aggressions upon the rights of the State of Maine and of individual citizens thereof, by inhabitants of the Province of New-Brunswick," was, at the request of my predecessor presented by the Hon. W. P. Preble to the Executive of the United States for allowance, and an answer was received from the Secretary of State, dated the thirty-first of April last," stating that he had been directed by the President to say, that there cannot be a doubt that the expense was properly incurred and ought to be defrayed by the government of the United States. But inasmuch as the contingent fund applicable to these expenses, for that year was very limited, it would not be practicable to pay this account, which is properly chargeable against the expenses of a former year." We may therefore expect the payment as soon as the present Congress shall make the necessary appropriation.

Early in the last year the agent of the Penobscot Indians, was directed by the Governor and Council, to procure some man to assist and instruct the tribe in agriculture, agreeably with their request and the treaty which has been made with them. Instead of hiring persons by the day, to furnish their ploughing and other ox labor. A man has been employed to render such assistance and instruction as the treaty seemed to require. Although one year is not sufficient to test the utility of this method of managing the agricultural concerns of the tribe, yet nothing has appeared to discourage the undertaking.

Under the authority of the Resolve of the 7th of February last, a gentleman was appointed to negotiate with the Indians for the townships of land at the mouth of the Mattawamkeag river.—The negotiation has proved unsuccessful, and the report of the agent is communicated herewith.

Although a State has no direct means of enforcing its claims for relief or indemnity on subjects within the control of the General Government, except through its Representatives and Senators on the floor of Congress, yet there are various other means of presenting and urging the decision of claims which are not without their effect, and may be considered within the sphere of the duties of the Legislature. The claim of Massachusetts on the United States for indemnity on account of expenses incurred in the employment of her Militia, and in which Maine has an interest, is feared may become dormant, unless its merits and importance are kept constantly alive in the public Councils of these States, to which payment has been so long delayed. This claim is admitted to be just for a large amount, upon the principles of indemnity adopted on the settlement and allowance of similar claims from other States. That policy which may have been disposed to punish a State for the errors of its agents, must be amply satisfied by the renunciation of the doctrines to which such policy may have been applied; and the lapse of time for which the innocent have been delayed of justice, might atone for the errors of those who were more inclined to defend their country in their own way, than utterly to neglect that duty. Whatever may have been the common sentiment in relation to such a course, if I mistake not, the voice of the nation has pronounced it patriotic. And it only remains for Congress to distribute justice with an equal hand. It cannot be too much to say, that the neglect or refusal, on the part of the General Government, to bring his claim to a decision, ought to be viewed as less magnanimous than a denial to allow it.

Pursuant to the Resolve of the 16th of February 1828, "relative to fines, forfeitures, and bills," the person appointed to examine the books and accounts therein designated, made a report to the Governor and Council in October last, of the fines, forfeitures and bills of costs which remain unpaid for the use of the State. As the Resolve does not authorize the Governor and Council to take measures to collect the sums which became due, prior to the first day of July, 1828, the Secretary of State was directed to furnish the Clerks

of the Courts in the several counties with a copy of that report, and to prepare a list of the sums remaining unpaid on the first day of January last, and copies of such explanations as he should receive in relation thereto, for the present Legislature; which lists and copies are herewith transmitted; as also copies of the proceedings of the Governor and Council of the last year, in relation to accounts in the office of the Secretary of State, of warrants drawn upon the Treasury in favor of persons who are accountable for the expenditure of the same, with a statement of such accounts existing prior to the first of Jan. 1828, which have not since that time been settled.

The method of keeping accounts for fines, forfeitures and bills of costs, prescribed in and by the resolve of the 16th of February, 1828, will obviously create in the office of Secretary of State very numerous accounts, with Sheriffs, their Deputies and Coroners in every part of the State. An alteration of the system, so far as to make one officer in each county chargeable with the collection and payment of these sums, is recommended.

There are several appropriations made by former Legislatures for specific objects which have been applied, only in part, and are now needed for the purposes for which the appropriations were made; yet the balances appear on the books as a charge upon the Treasury. A schedule of the accounts is transmitted herewith, and it is submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, whether these unexpended balances may not be transferred to some other appropriation, and the old accounts balanced.

A communication has been received from the Governor of Louisiana, enclosing a resolution of the general assembly of that State, passed the 4th of February last, proposing "that the constitution of the United States, be so amended, that the President and Vice-President shall not hold their offices for the term of six years, and the President shall be ineligible afterwards. The Governor of the State of Georgia has transmitted sundry resolutions of the general assembly of that State concurring with the proposal of the proposal of the State of Missouri, "give to the people of the United States the privilege of voting directly for the President and Vice-President, without the intervention of electors," and recommending that "the election of President and Vice-President should in no case, whatever be submitted to the decision of the House of Representatives of the United States." A letter from the Governor of the State of Mississippi, has been received enclosing a resolution of the general assembly of that State, passed on the "28th of January 1830," in relation to the "Tariff of 1828;" and in addition thereto, one from the Governor of the State of Vermont, enclosing resolutions of the general assembly of that State, passed the 29th of October last in relation to "a uniform mode of choosing electors of President and Vice-President throughout the United States," as well as in relation to the "Tariff," which are submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, agreeably to the request herein contained.

You, Gentlemen, coming as you do from the different portions of the State, and from among the concerns of its various interests, will bring with you that information which is necessary to determine on the beneficial or injurious operation of our general laws; and if any apparent defect exists, by an interchange of sentiments and due deliberation, you will be able to decide, whether such defects arise from any intrinsic fault, or deficiency in our general code or in the details of our statutes; or whether they arise from other and incidental causes, which cannot be reached by Legislative aid. Apparent defects in the operation of our laws are frequently to be traced to causes independent of the laws themselves; and sometimes to a want of due attention to the whole body of the law bearing upon the same subject. It is believed that great caution ought to be exercised in all partial and desultory legislation. As it is peculiarly your duty, who hold the purse-strings of the people, to keep a watchful eye to all expenditures of the public money, so you will never fail to guard them against oppression and extortion in the demand of exorbitant, or unlawful fees, by any officer or agent of the Government, or by any oppressive practices connected with any of its departments. I cannot permit myself to forego the remark, that as about half of the length of time usually required to complete a session of the Legislature, has already expired without completing the organization of all the departments of the Government; you are assured, that no effort shall be wanting on my part which may be necessary to expedite and bring to a closed such business as shall come before us, and as the occasion may require.

It is with no ordinary degree of solicitude, that I enter on the new and untried scene before me. The high responsibilities of the station assigned me by the people of this State, cannot fail to awaken in my mind a deep sense of my obligations. And while I claim that indulgence which may be due to my inexperience, I am consoled under the

sublime reflection, that even the most humble and inexperienced in official station, are permitted through divine mercy to look to Him to enlighten their path, and their footsteps, "whose counsel standeth forever, and the thoughts of his heart to all generations."

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
February 10th, 1830. }

OXFORD OBSERVER.
NORWAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1830.

It is with no small degree of pleasure that we lay before our readers the Message of Governor HUNTON. This Message, we believe, will answer the warmest expectations of the friends of Mr. HUNTON, and we should think be the means of putting to flight all the falsehoods which have been heaped upon him, and circulated about his "incompetency" to fill the office of Governor. It is believed that no previous message from the Governor of Maine, has exhibited a minister acquaintance with the affairs and interests of the State, or manifested greater devotion to public business. This Message needs no commendation of ours, it will speak for itself. It is, on the whole, just such a Message as the independent yeomanry will rejoice to read. We are necessarily obliged to exclude a great portion of the proceedings of the Legislature, which we had prepared for this paper.

The Editor PRO TEM of the Jeffersonian last week served his readers with a pitiful story with respect to the election of Governor. He informs them that Mr. Hunton "was not elected by the People." How can any man who has the least regard for truth or honesty, condescend to invent such contemptible misrepresentations, and impose them upon his readers as the most solemn truth! Mr. Hunton received several hundred votes more than Judge Smith, and although there was a large number of scattering votes, Mr. Hunton had a majority of the whole. Why does not the editor of the Jeffersonian state both sides of the case, and give his readers a fair statement of facts that they might judge for themselves. The reason must be evident to every candid, judicious and reflecting mind, that he means to deceive them by misrepresenting the truth. He forgot to tell his readers that two of the Judges of the Supreme Court decided that Mr. Hall, President of the Senate, was the acting Governor, and not Mr. Cutler. He has the presumption to say, that the National Republican "members of the Senate and House, went into convention without the concurrence of the Senate." We would ask, did not a majority of the members of the Senate vote in favor of the convention? Had Mr. Hall any right to vote on that question? We believe he had not.

We had occasion to notice some weeks since the appearance of a daily paper in Portland. Since that time two more have been ushered in to existence, the daily Advertiser, and the daily Argus. We have seen several numbers of the Portland Daily Advertiser, and observe that it has stepped forth in the defence of republicanism and the rights of the People. However erroneous this sentiment may appear in the views of the Argus and its squalling compeers, it is a truth worthy of remark that they are disposed to make those believe who do not know to the contrary that it is all a mere Federal speculation, got up to support the Federal party; but we can confidently assure our readers that whatever comes from that source may be relied on as being truly republican.

It will be seen by referring to the proceedings of the Convention of both Houses of the Legislature, held on the 9th inst. that EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq. was elected Secretary of State; ELIAS THOMAS, Esq. was elected Treasurer for the current year, and PHINEHAS VARNUM, ELISHA ALLEN, DAVID CROWELL, LEMUEL PAINE, OTIS LITTLE, JOHN BURGIN, and DANIEL STEWARD, Jr. were severally elected Councilors.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.
The Senate passed an order for notifying the Counsellors, and Secretary of the Treasury of their election. The Secretary of the Senate was ordered to notify Edward Russell of his election as Secretary of State.

Petition of Joseph Treworgy was read and referred.
Halsey Healy, Esq. had leave of absence for a few days.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that he had accepted the office, would meet both branches of the Legislature at 12 o'clock—and that he would communicate with both branches by message.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, ordered,—That a message be sent to the House proposing a convention at 12 o'clock. A message was received from the House concurring in the proposed convention. The Senate then went into convention.

About half past 12 o'clock, a message was received from the Governor, which was read by the Secretary of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

Petitions of George Sawtelle; James Crosby and als.; Amasa Lawtell and als. John Webber and als.; were severally read and referred.

The Report on Mr. Shapleigh's election was taken up and recommitted to the same committee.

A message was received from the Senate inviting a convention at 12 o'clock, of both Houses for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect. The request was concurred in.

THE CONVENTION.

The committee appointed to collect; sort, and count the votes for Councilors, were Messrs. Ingalls and Healey, of the Senate, and Swan, White, and Scamman, of the House.

Committee to collect the votes for Senators, Messrs. Megquier and Phelps, of the Senate, and Clark of H., Howard of B., and Kent on the part of the House.

Committee to collect the votes for Treasurer, Messrs. Drummond and Steele, of the Senate, Adams of Gardner, Cole of Paris, and Clark of Levant, on the part of the House.

For Secretary of State—
whole number of votes 154
Edward Russell, Esq. had 84
Roscoe G. Green, 74
Elias Thomas, 1

For Treasurer—
whole number of votes 162
Elias Thomas, Esq. had 87
Mark Harris, Esq. 75

Whereupon Edward Russell, Esq. was declared elected Secretary of State, and Elias Thomas, Esq. Treasurer for the current year.

At 11 o'clock, the House and Senate again assembled in Convention, and proceeded to ballot for a Counsellor for the county of Cumberland.

2d ballot. Whole number of votes, 159
Necessary for a choice, 80
Allen H. Cobb, 73
David Dunlap, 66
Phinehas Varnum, 18
Noah Hincley, 1
Boardman Johnson, 1
No choice.

2d. ballot. Whole number of votes, 169
Necessary for a choice, 81
Allen H. Cobb, 77
Phinehas Varnum, 58
David Dunlap, 24
Boardman Johnson, 1
No choice.

3d. ballot. Whole number of votes 161
Necessary for a choice, 81
Phinehas Varnum, 82
Allen H. Cobb, 78
PHINEHAS VARNUM was accordingly declared to be elected.

Votes for Counsellors—
whole number 160
Elisha Allen, 83
David Crowell, 81
Lemuel Paine, 85
Otis Little, 82
John Burgin, 84
Daniel Steward, Jr. 87
and they were severally declared elected.

FIRE.—About one o'clock, on Monday morning 1st instant, Dr. Beecher's Church, in Hanover-street, was discovered to be on fire. The whole interior of the Church was wrapt in flames before the firemen could reach it. Before two, that portion of the edifice which was destructible was entirely destroyed. Much effort was necessary to save the adjacent buildings, some of which were of wood. The exertions of the firemen to this end, were much aided by the calmness of the weather and a fall of snow. The Missionary Rooms connected with the Church, were also destroyed, together with property the amount of \$1000, in the Tract Depository.—Merchandise, to the value of \$7000, stored in the cellar underneath the church, consisting of wool, wine, copper, &c., belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Breed, of Charlestown, was also destroyed. The church cost \$20,000, of which \$14,000 was insured at the Manufacturers' Office. The Missionary Rooms were insured at \$2,500. There was no insurance on the property in the Tract Depository, nor on the merchandise stored in the cellar. The fire first appeared, we understand, in the Organ Loft, to which it was communicated by the flue of the furnace. The organ cost \$1500.

Early yesterday morning the store of Mr. Holbrook, on Washington-st. took fire, but the flames were arrested before they had done much damage.

Boston Palladium, 2d inst.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

A most atrocious and daring attempt was made yesterday morning, to rob the early Union Line Stage from Baltimore to this city. A little before day-break, the Stage was beset, on the road, between Baltimore and the first Turnpike Gate, by six ruffians, who attempted to stop the horses, and in the attempt fired two pistols, by one of which, the driver was shot in the thigh, whilst the bullet from the other, passed near his head.—With courage and firmness, however, he maintained his seat, kept the horses at speed, until he reached the Turnpike Gate, leaving the villains behind, the passengers not being aware of his situation, till sometime after he received the wound.—Nat. Intelligencer.

An Owl, measuring five feet from the extremity of one wing to the other, was shot in Brooklyn last week.

DIED.

In this place, on the 9th inst. David Smith, Esq. aged 30.
In this town, on the 28th ult. Sarah Rust, a child of Mr. John Witt, aged 3 years and 4 months.
In Paris, 29th ult. Mr. Jacob Howe, a Revolutionary Soldier, aged about 70.
In Buckfield, 21 inst. Mr. Caleb Young, aged 82, one of the first settlers of that town.
In Portland, on Wednesday last, Mr. William Knight, aged 37 years.
In Hallowell, Mrs. Prudence Gove, widow of Ebenezer Gove, formerly of Edgecomb.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at the dwelling house in Paris, lately occupied by Benjamin Pratt, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, two good COWS, one yearling HEIFER, one two year old BULL, one HORSE, one SLEIGH, nine SHEEP, 1 WAGON and HARNESS, also, sundry articles of Household Furniture, and other articles being part of the personal estate of said Benjamin Pratt. Six months credit will be given for all sums over \$5, with good security on interest.
ELMIRA PRATT, by
LEVI WHITMAN, her attorney.
Paris, Feb. 10th, 1830. 3w 34

PERIODICALS.

THE subscriber is Agent for the following valuable periodical works, and will deliver them to subscribers without any expense of postage, viz.:
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.
The American JURIST or Law Magazine.
The American JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.
The CHRISTIAN EXAMINER and GENERAL REVIEW.
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.
THE CONVERSATION LEXICON &c. &c.

Also on hand and for sale a very general assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature and science, with a large lot of Miscellaneous Books which will be sold at a great bargain if called for soon. ASA BARTON, Agent.
Feb. 11. 3d 3w

The following were the drawn ballots in the Second Class of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery for 1830, viz.
7-33-46-27-4-60-31-30-38
and in the sixth class of the Steam Navigation, viz.
15-13-51-55-5-38-11-56-48

In these Classes BARTON sold several handsome prizes. Another Class draws to-morrow, and another next week. In these hard times, if you wish for more cash, purchase a Ticket and you are pretty certain of a fortune.

INCREASE ROBINSON.
Norway, Feb. 9, 1830. 33 if

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.
Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.

Norway, Feb. 1. 3 32

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, FRYEBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident Proprietors and owners of Lands in the town of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, that the same have been taxed in Bills committed to me to collect for the year 1828, in the sums following, viz:

Nonresidents names where known.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	No. of divisions.	Value.	Tax.	Original Proprietors.
Owner unknown, 1-2	24	88		200	\$ 1 20	David Evans.
Owner unknown,			4th	150	0 90	Stephen Farrington.
Owner unknown,	18	140	4th	420	2 52	Abiel Chandler.
Owner unknown,		114	4th	342	2 05	Benj. Russell.
Owner unknown,		100	4th	400	2 40	John Evans.
Owner unknown,		174	3d	696	4 18	John Evans.
Owner unknown,			5th	150	0 90	John Evans.
Owner unknown,	11	100		200	1 20	Andrew M'Millan.
Parts of Lot,	13	5	1st	100	0 60	Joseph Frye.
One lot at Fryeburg Corner on which Eben. Howe's shop stands.				400	2 40	Samuel Osgood.
One house lot at Fryeburg corner,				50	0 30	
Rev. F. L. Whiting,	6	40	1st,	200	1 20	Nathaniel Merrill.
Owner unknown,	39		4th	150	0 90	Moses Day.
Owner unknown, part of			3d	30	0 18	Ezekiel Walker.
Owner unknown,	2	70		1000	6 60	John Webster.
One Store & lot at Fryeburg Corner,				500	3 00	John Webster.
Pine plain, Codman Land,		400		400	2 40	Samuel Ingalls.
Upland and Intervale,	60	1st		500	3 00	John Webster.
Pine Plain,	8	47		188	1 13	John Webster.
Upland Lot,	40	1st		200	1 20	
1-4 part Saw & grist mill,				100	0 60	
Owner unknown,	53	75	4th	228	1 36	Joseph Frye.
Owner unknown,	5	100		500	3 00	Capt. John Chandler.
Henry Warren, part of,	12	24		75	0 45	Andrew M'Millan.
Amos Poor,			4th	200	1 20	Ezekiel Walker.
Adjoining town line			4th	100	0 60	do
Owner unknown,	22					Samuel Ingalls.
Owner unknown,	20					John Chandler, Jr.
Owner unknown,	1	433		1200	7 20	John Russell.
Owner unknown,	2					Mark Stacey.
Owner unknown,	39					James Hazeltine.
Owner unknown,	2	12		180	1 08	Joseph Frye.

Unless said Taxes are paid with all necessary intervening charges on or before the first day of March next, so much of said Lands will then be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder at the House of Philip Eastman, in Fryeburg, as will pay said Taxes and charges. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. on said day.

EBENEZER FESSENDEN, Jr. Collector for 1828.
Fryeburg, Jan. 22d, 1830. 3w 32

MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received by the subscriber a new and fresh supply of Jewett's Vegetable Pills; Dr. Dean's Rheumatic Pills; Lee's Billious Pills; Pulmonary Balsam; German Elixer, a valuable medicine for the cure of coughs and colds; Headache snuff; Thompson's Eye-water; Imperial Itch Ointment; Court Plaster; Camphor; Opium; Sugar of Lead; Cream tartar; Aloes; Gum Myrrh; Arrow Root; Anise seed; Calomel; Spanish Flies; Jalap; Calomel; Ipecac; Tartar Emetic; Corrosive Sublimate; Red Lavender; Oil Peppermint; Oil Almonds; Balsam Capaiva; Oil Rosemary; Oil Spike; Nitric Acid; Red Precipitate; Pink; Senna; Squills; Quassia. Ink Powder; Black and Red Ink; Indellible Ink, for marking on cotton or Linen, handsomely put up in cases; Blue Violin; Nut Galls; Otter &c. &c. All the above articles are of genuine character, and are warranted such to the purchaser—and will be sold at fair prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Feb. 12. 3w—24

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will reward any person who will give him information of having purchased an AXE of William Lord of Norway, at any time between the first of September last and the present time. The Axe is supposed to have been sold in Norway, Paris, Oxford or Waterford.
WILLIS SAMPSON.
Norway, Feb. 6, 1830. *33

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term will commence on Wednesday the 25th of February, and the Female Department under the care of Miss E. T. Jones, on the tenth of March. Young Ladies may be instructed in all the Ornamental Branches as well as Morals and Manners.
JOHN TRIPP, Secy.
Feb. 4, 1830. 33

PRIZES.

32 55 13 56 46 43 41 20 54

WERE the drawn ballots in Class No. 1, for 1830, in the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery.

The 6th Class of the Steam Navigation draws to-morrow—Tickets only two dollars—Quarters fifty cents; and on Saturday next the 2d Class of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery draws—which contains forty prizes of a thousand dollars each; it is truly a splendid scheme.

As there are some of the Lotteries which draw about every week, persons in want of tickets will do well to call at Barton's Lottery Office.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, Feb. 1. 3 32

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.
Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.

Norway, Feb. 1. 3 32

POETRY.

THE SHADOW OF A FLOWER.

By FELICIA HEMANS.

'T was a dream of olden days,
That art, by some strange power,
The visionary form could raise
From the ashes of the flower;
That a shadow of the rose,
By its own meek beauty bowed,
Might slowly, leaf by leaf, unfold
Like pictures in a cloud;
Or the hyacinth, to grace,
As a second rainbow, Spring;
Of summer's path a dreary trace,
A fair, yet mournful thing.
For the glory of the bloom
That a flush around it shed,
And the soul within, the rich perfume,
Where were they? fled, all fled;
Nought but the dim faint line
To speak of vanished hours!
Memory! what are the joys of thine?
Shadows of buried flowers.

ADMIRAL NELSON.—There is a beautiful tale in Ackerman's [London] "Forget me not" for 1830, entitled "Greenwich Hospital—by the old sailor." It has reference to the murder of Caraccioli, a Neapolitan prince, by Nelson, on board of his own ship, through the instrumentality of the most infamously famous female of modern times, called Lady Hamilton; and we have thought that if Nelson had not been a successful warrior, he would himself have been hung in gibbets, as a cold-blooded murderer—and his memory rendered as execrable as that of Anthony, for his doings with the celebrated women of Egypt. We rejoice that, even in the shape of a tale, these proceedings are held up to the British public, and the world. Caraccioli was about 80 years old—one of the most distinguished men of his country, and had been the warm personal friend of Nelson and the she-friend that he hugged to his bosom. In those days, the name of "patriot" or "traitor" was as uncertain as the winds, and often changed in an hour, as ruling parties obtained the sword. This venerable man, lately a "patriot," but then proscribed as a "traitor," was brought a prisoner on board Nelson's ship; and the British admiral inflicted the punishment of treason on a subject of Naples, as a common hangman—except that he might have saved him, and did not. It is a horrid case. If the poor old man was guilty, in the estimation of the British chief, all that the severest duty could have required of him was to have given up his grey hairs to the mercy or justice of the miserable wretches who then ruled in Naples—his own country; and whose laws only, it was pretended that he had sinned against. But Nelson gained the battle of the Nile, and British justice slept.—*Niles Register.*

FASTING.

Distinct from religious ordinances and anchorite zeal, fasting has been frequently recommended and practised, as a means of removing incipient disease, and of restoring the body to its customary healthful sensations. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, used to fast one day in the week. Franklin for a period did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his system unstrung, suspended his wonted repasts and took exercise on horseback. The list of distinguished names might, if necessary, be increased—but why adduce authority in favor of a practice which the instinct of the brute creation leads them to adopt when they are sick. Happily for them they have no meddling prompters in the shape of well meaning friends, to force a stomach already enfeebled and loathing its customary food, to digest this or that delicacy—soup, jelly, custard, chocolate and the like. It would be a singular fashion, and yet to the full, as rational as the one just mentioned, if our eyes weakened by a long exercise in common light, we were to direct a stream of blue, or violet, or red, or even green light through a prism, in place of keeping them carefully shaded and at rest.—*Journal of Health.*

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO IN ITALY.

It appears that the territory of this state is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7,000. The republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of fraternity and friendship. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, six in number, who are chosen every six months, by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides, are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice. Mr. Erving, our late Minister to Spain, was received with great kindness and attention by the principal citizens. They professed a profound attachment to our country, and regarded it as the preserver of their own pure principles; they were intimately acquainted with our institutions and affairs, and had a library well furnished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

ished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

THE FARMER AND THE BEGGAR.—A strong, hearty, lazy fellow, who preferred begging for a precarious subsistence to working for a sure one, called at the house of a blunt Massachusetts farmer, and in the usual language of his race, asked for "cold victuals and old clothes." "You appear to be a stout, hearty looking man," said the farmer; "what do you do for a living?" "Why not much," replied the fellow, "except travelling from one place to another." "Traveling about, ha?" rejoined the farmer; "can you travel pretty well?" "O yes," returned the sturdy beggar, "I'm pretty good at that." "Well then," said the farmer, coolly opening the door, "let's see you travel."—*N. Y. Constellation.*

FOG OVER RIVERS.—A fog is formed whenever watery vapor, arising from the north, meets with colder air, which condenses it. A river does not become sensibly colder during the night than it was the preceding day, but the air over the land becomes a great number of degrees colder, and the vapor from the river, which is nearly as much by night as by day, coming into contact with colder air, is condensed into fog.

NEW GOODS.

A FEW more New Goods, in addition to former Stock, among which may be enumerated the following—

BROADCLOTHS.

Blue, black, brown, olive, brown and green, drab and mixt, of every desirable shade, and from the lowest to the highest prices, which will be sold at such rates as cannot fail of inducing any person in want of Great Bargains, to call soon.

HABIT CLOTHS, of various shades and qualities.

CASSIMERES.

Blue, black, drab and mixt, of every quality and price, particularly one piece of super Drab, for gentlemen's pantaloons, a superior article; one ps. elegant black Moleskin, for vests and pantaloons; buff Cassimeres and Cassinetts for vests.

MERINO CLOTHS.

A fine assortment of Paris Merino Cloths, colors royal purple, amaranth light and dark green, tea green, dark and light blue, pink, yellow, orange, drab and every other desirable shade.

SATIN CLOAKS.

A very splendid and highly fashionable article, of various colors, qualities and prices, from ten to eighteen dollars.

SILKS.

Gro de Indes, | Sinehaws, |
Gro de Naples, | Sarsnetts, |
Gro de Burlins, | Florences, |
Satin Levantines, | Italian Lustrings, |
Turc Satins, | Cameo Foulard Silks, |
India Satins, | Fig'd Gro de Naples, |
(a splendid assortment | Plaid & striped Sars-
for ladies' Cloaks.) | nets, &c. &c. |
All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

MERINO SHAWLS.

"Lupins" best, long and square, red and white, of every possible variety, comprising a greater assortment than ever before kept in this place, and will be sold at about the first cost, as he is desirous of reducing his stock in this article. Purchasers in want of Shawls will find it to their advantage to apply soon.

Thibet SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS. Cashmere and raw silk do. do. 4 doz black and cold Crapa do. co.

A splendid lot of blue and green CLOTH TABLE COVERS.

Irish Linens, | Linen Cambrics, |
Linen Damasks, | Linen & Linen Cambric |
Long Lawns, | Hdks. plain & border'd

PLAIDS—BOMBAZETTS. CAMBLETS—BOCKINGS.

7-4, 6-4, 5-4, 4-4, and 3-4 super white Flannels. Green, yellow, red, and blue Flannels. Green, trieze Cloths and Serges. Red and orange, plain and fig'd Rattinets and Salisbury Flannels.

Blue, scarlet, crimson, orange and black, plain and embossed Moreens. Cambrics; Cambric Muslins.

Mull and book Muslins, fig'd, plain, striped, and check'd. Figur'd and plain Swiss Muslins. Cambric and Swiss Cravats.

A large assortment of FANCY CRAVATS.

Black Lavantine and Italian, plain and border'd do. do.

81 doz. STOCKS of every possible style. 40 pieces super Slate PONGEES.

Pongee silk Hdks. (a new article.) Flag and Bandanna Hdks. German silk - do.

Scotch Holland (a fine article for sleeve linings) black, white, and yellow NAVARINOS.

HOSERY. Ladies and Gents. black and white Silk; black, white, and slate worsted do; ribbed and plain Gents. long mixed worsted Hose; half hose; black, white, and mix'd of every sort.

GLOVES. Gents. super Buckskin; do. black and colored Horskin; ladies do do; Paris Kid; black and white silk do. do.

BUCKSKIN MITTENS. 4-4, 3-4, and 6-4 white bobbinet Veiling, "blk, dbl ground silk do.

BLACK LACE VEILS. Bobbinet and thread Laces—very cheap.

SILK FRINGES. Silk and cotton Velvets. Silk and worsted Vestings.

PALYMARINES. Silk and cold Canton and Nankin Crape. Italian and pressed do.

"A ropoan" Crape for Ladies' Dresses. A large lot of Baskets. Calicoes, Furnitures, Tickings, Sheetings

Checks, Gingham, &c. Super black and blue Silk and Twist. Buttons of every description.

With every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Being determined to reduce his Stock as low as possible during this winter, the subscriber will sell any articles at such low prices as cannot fail to meet the most sanguine expectations of his customers.

A few of the damaged Calicoes, and one piece of Cloth remaining.

THOS. O. BRADLEY. Portland, Jan. 19. No 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st.

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix't Cloths from \$3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 2s cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirts and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sattinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worst Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseshin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and cold Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jacksonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

NEW-YORK AMULET AND LADIE'S LITERARY & RELIGIOUS CHRONICLE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz: Intemperance and Infidelity—which, like the canker-worm, are stripping the green walks of life of all its flowers, and leaving the moral world a leafless desert. To do this the more effectually, we shall pourtray in the most vivid colors, the deformity and deleterious consequences of these most deadly evils, by interesting moral tales, sketches, fragments, essays, and scriptural illustrations. We shall endeavor to cherish in the hearts of our readers, the sublime and benevolent sentiments of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ—to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating oveliness—to awaken the better feelings of human nature—to cultivate the SOCIAL and DOMESTIC affections—to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the bowers of happiness and peace—to elevate and enlarge the conceptions—to imbue the understanding with the most exalted ideas of illimitable attributes and perfections of the Great Divinity thereby leading mankind to "fear God and keep his commandments."

To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth, clothed in the most fascinating forms—such as moral essays, simple or pathetic tales, varying from grave to gay, from lively to serene—poetical sketches—didactic articles in verse—and sometimes to enliven our pages, a tale of fancy—a humorous story—an allegory—a ballad—or, a song, will receive an insertion. In each and in all, the great end and aim will be, to convey moral and religious sentiments, through a pleasing medium, to the heart—or, in other words, to blend "the useful with the sweet."

In order to furnish our readers with the choicest articles both of poetry and prose—to encourage genius and to foster talent—generous premiums will be awarded, from time to time, for original articles furnished. The entire service of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, who has for sometime past been a contributor to the English periodicals, are engaged for the New York Amulet. With these claims for patronage, the work will be submitted to the consideration of a candid and generous public. Should we succeed in our endeavors to blend usefulness and instruction with amusement and delight, our object will be accomplished.

CONDITIONS.—The New-York Amulet—published by an association of gentlemen—will be beautifully printed on fine, white paper, 4to size, with entire new type. Its typographical execution shall equal that of any similar publication in America. It will be afforded to city subscribers in Philadelphia and New-York, who will receive them by a carrier, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the volume, handsomely covered for preservation. Mail subscribers without covers, will be furnished with a volume, at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR—payable in advance. Should the patronage warrant the expense, the work will be embellished with copperplate engravings. New York, Jan. 9, 1830.

PREMIUM.

A premium of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given by the publisher of the N. Y. Amulet, for the best original Tale, which shall blend the evil effects of Intemperance and infidelity in the most vivid colors. It must be forwarded, free of expense, previous to the first of March, 1830.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a few cords of good dry WOOD, in payment for the Observer.

Also—A few bushels of good Wheat, Rye and Corn; and likewise a few lbs. good Butter and Cheese. Jan. 25.

The following STANDARD MEDICINES has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases—

Persons

SUFFERING under the following Complaints, viz:

Scorfula, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings, Violent Eruptions, after Meazles, Scourvy, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the Blood and Humors, and who are desirous to obtain the best Spring and Autumnal Medicine known, are assured that

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS Continue Unrivalled for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of these complaints.

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine. Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.

Advertisement

TO THE ASTHMATIC AND CONSUMPTIVE. THE most prevalent and fatal of all the diseases incident to civilized society—the Consumption—may generally be traced to the least alarming of disorders, a slight but neglected Cold.—By estimation it appears that one hundred and fifty thousand persons die annually of the Consumption. Most of these dreadful results may be attributed to common Colds, and a negligent treatment of the harassing Cough that generally ensues—which is usually followed by difficult breathing, pain in the side, and at last Ulcerating Lungs. Violent and repeated Asthmatic attacks also bring on Consumptive symptoms. One or two dollars expended in the purchase of DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS, and a little attention to their timely administration, will usually ensure a mitigation of these disorders, and generally effect a cure. The Pills are also an easy and effectual remedy for the symptoms preceding and accompanying the Asthma and Consumption. For Colds, Coughs, difficulty of Breathing, tightness and stricture across the Chest, Wheezing, Pain in the Side Spitting of Blood, &c. Few cases can occur of any of this class of disorders in which the purchasers of Dr Relfe's Pills will not find a rich return for their trifling expenditure. Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, 1 dollar; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97. (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.) *Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper. *A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Jan 26. 31 4w

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that she has commenced the MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY business in this village, (a few rods east of Mr. Smith's Inn) where she will be happy to wait upon all who may favor her with their custom. Having received the latest and most approved fashions, she hopes by punctuality and attention to give general satisfaction.

All orders for cutting and making Dresses, Coats, Habits, Pelisses, Bonnets, Hoods, Caps, &c. faithfully attended to. Norway-Village, Dec. 15, 1829. 25

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

AT No. 1 Mitchell's Building, where HAS been received, Mixt BROAD-CLOTHS, "cheap!" BLACK & BLUE DO, "very cheap!" Mixt CASSIMERES, "unusually cheap!" CAMBLETS and PLAIDS, "Dog cheap!" BOMBAZETTS and CIRCASSIANS, "wonderful cheap!" Black Lace VEILS, "exceeding cheap!" SHAWLS and HDKFS, "remarkably cheap!" CALICOES, "cheap as you want 'em!" GLOVES, BUTTIONS, &c. "proportionably cheap!" Also, TICKINGS, cheaper than ever! SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS, "cheap enough!" BLANKETS, "reduced prices!" Bleach'd COTTON, "less than usual prices!" "cheap purchasers are invited to call at the "cheap store" and purchase the "cheap goods," being determined to sell as "CHEAP" as the "CHEAPEST."

WANTED.

ALL-WOOL CLOTHS—FULL-CLOTHS—BLUE, MIXT WOOLEN YARN—RED & BLACK DO. of good quality, at fair prices in exchange for goods. Those who have the above articles with LITTLE MONEY to lay out will find it for their interest to call, and they may expect to be dealt with "fairly." WM. D. LITTLE. Portland, Jan. 18. 30 3m

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy. NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ancles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored; and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife having from youth up been troubled with the Asthma such as is termed Hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with a pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation, on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all remedies had failed she was advised to make use of the vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two Bottles; her complaints were removed, her appetite returned and she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

ASHLEY MARTIN.

Peacham, January 17, 1828.

An eminent physician of N. Hampshire writes— "I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which has resisted every other prescription.

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked with the hooping cough early in the spring of 1828, and notwithstanding several remedies were prescribed for her relief, continued to suffer from violent paroxysms of coughing until Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows—"the sale of the Pulmonary Balsam increases, and I am happy to say that in very many instances in which I have heard from it, it gives good satisfaction, and I think is really a good article, and from this circumstance, and that of its moderate price, a good sale may be expected." Dated Feb. 21, 1828.

An agent in New-Hampshire states that "the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is highly approved and recommended by their Physicians."

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of Directions. Price 50 cents a bottle. eonly 47

BASKETS.

FOUR BALES this day received, containing Baskets of every description, Children's Waggon, &c. &c.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Dec. 25.

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

At the store formerly occupied by Leach (& Whitman,) No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call. Portland, June 17, 1829.

SILK FRINGES.

JUST received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, a fine assortment PARIS FRINGES, of all colors.

T. O. BRADLEY.

DAMAGED GOODS.

A GREAT variety of DRY GOODS, saved from the wreck of the Schooner Despatch, partially damaged, will be sold at great Bargains by T. O. BRADLEY. No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street.